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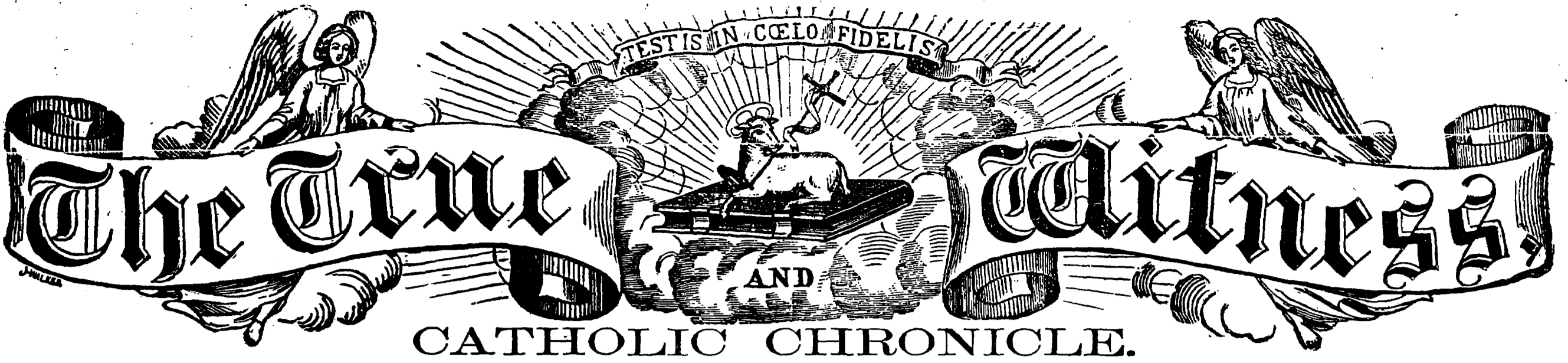
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SHABBY CONDUCT.

Gladstone Pours Ridicule on Balfour's Short-lived Irish University Scheme.

A forecast of the result of the impending By-elections—How the Laboring Classes of England Learned a Lesson From the Suffering Irish People.

On Monday the 23rd ult. a deputation of about sixty persons from the Hyde Reform Club visited Haverdon Castle to present an illuminated address of congratulation to Mrs. and Mr. Gladstone on their golden wedding. The presentation was made by Councillor Marshall to Mr. Gladstone, Mrs. Gladstone, and Mr. Herbert Gladstone, M.P., being also present.

Mr. Gladstone spoke as follows:—Mr. Marshall, Mr. Chairman, and Ladies and Gentlemen—I am very glad that my wife is present to attest the sincerity with which she joins in the thanks which I tender to you for this manifestation of your sentiments. We receive it with very great pleasure. It adds one more to the memorable marks of kindness which have been bestowed upon us from every quarter in connection with the anniversary we have been permitted to witness, and which few married couples are so happy as to reach (hear, hear), Ladies and gentlemen, although we are not in what is termed the dread season, yet it happens to be a season of considerable festivity, which has been enlivened in the political atmosphere from more than one source. You will remember that at the end of the session a remarkable declaration proceeded from the Government, and which was understood by everybody, and which was held by the Irish Nationalists members to be a declaration of the intention of the Government to endow the British University in Ireland. Well, that was an enlivening circumstance (laughter), and you may have observed that it is rather remarkable that the friends of the Government, although having had ample opportunities of addressing the constituencies of the country in various parts, that they have not been at all eager to enter upon the consideration of that question. A gentleman who is more than a friend of the Government—Mr. O'Mahony—(laughter) had, indeed, announced that it was perfectly understood, and said it was an open secret in the United Kingdom, and, in point of fact, it was to go forward quite smoothly.

THE LONDON STRIKE.
In general, if you observe, a strike is carried on in a particular trade under the influence of their union, or under the auspices of one of the trade unions; but the peculiarity of this strike has been, that a great number of separate trades, who have nothing to do with another, and not dependent upon one another in any case, but, on the whole, a great mass of separate trades, have shown in the recent strike that they intended to make common cause. Depend upon it this is a social fact of the highest importance—of very great importance in the future. I believe the lesson has been learned from Ireland, and it is due to the present Government and to its coercive laws in Ireland, and to the necessity they have laid upon the people of Ireland—in different parts of Ireland which have no connection with one another, but associated together for the object which they believe vital to them. I am very much inclined to believe that the workmen of London have learned this lesson in the great part from Ireland. At any rate, a great number of different trades have associated themselves together for the purpose of securing an increase of wages.

LABOUR AND CAPITAL.
Now, you will agree with me that it is a very important fact that the labouring man should have learned to adjust the machinery by which labour can act. The competition between labour and capital is not to be considered as a hostile thing—it is a balance of force and a fair adjustment between them, mostly always determining in what degree the profit of industry ought to be given to the man that works with his hands, and in what degree they are to be given to the capitalist, who is supposed to bring, and does generally bring, as his contribution to the common work the use of his brains and the use of capital already saved. Now, I think it is a matter of the utmost importance to us all to consider whether the balance is fairly adjusted. It is quite plain that this strike indicates some turn of the balance in favor of the laborers. Looking at the condition of the laboring man, an enlightened and impartial observer, casting his eye over the whole field, will be disposed to think that in the common interest of humanity the remarkable instance of this strike, which has tended to strengthen the position of labor in the face of capital, is a record of what we ought to regard with satisfaction as a real social advancement, and that it tends to the more firm establishment of just relations amongst us, and it tends to a fair principle of division of the fruits of industry (hear, hear.) Depend upon it, in that case it is a result that is of the highest importance that we may well congratulate ourselves upon, and one that will ultimately tend to the strengthening of the bond which unites the various portions of society together, and to the increased happiness and prosperity of our country (loud applause).

THE BY-ELECTIONS.
You know by a coincidence of circumstances and some deaths, very much to be lamented, which appeared in every way to our sympathies, no less than five Parliamentary seats have been vacated. I regard them all with very great interest, but in the election in Buckinghamshire, a gentleman, whom I have the honour of knowing, Captain Versey, is the Liberal candidate in our division, who bears the name known for genera-

tions, and highly honored there, and according to all the intelligence I have received, that constituency is likely to do itself honour by returning Captain Versey as its member (hear, hear). I need not so far say that I hope that will be the case elsewhere—in the Peterborough Division and in the Stourford Division, where I have not the same advantage of personal acquaintance with the candidates; but I believe, there can be no doubt whatever that they are genuine Liberals, and that they are perfectly sound upon that which is the main question of the day—namely, the Irish question (loud applause).

Of the Stourford Division I wish to say a few words, because Mr. Chaplin is entitled to the preference of attention over the other candidates. I say it is an affair of Mr. Chaplin himself, for I see it stated that Mr. Chaplin's committee have been endeavoring to defeat the intention of the Legislature by inducing the voters to make public the manner in which they intend to give their vote. Well, I am not going to censure the committee, although, if they have done that, they are very highly censurable. But I want to convey to the minds of all those who are concerned in such an attempt, that, if it succeeds in a great degree, or in a small degree, it is the fault of the voter himself. The Legislature has taken such good care of his independence, and of the public interest connected with his vote, because it was for the future interest, and not for any personal interest that the Act was passed—it has taken such good care of his interest that no man's vote can be known except through his own act (applause), and, undoubtedly, it was the desire of the Legislature that he should keep his own counsel wherever there was an endeavour to get at his intentions.

THE VALUE OF SECRET VOTING.
It is not possible to defeat the intention of the Act; and the proof of that is in Ireland. How has this great revolution come about in the Irish representation? I remember the Tories used to return 40 or 50 members in Ireland in those days. I recollect the language of the Tories was then that the Irish voters were the best fellow possible; but there were a good many others who would not vote for their landlords because they were in such dread of the priests. Well, you would have supposed if that had been the case the result of the ballot in Ireland would have been that the landlords' candidates or the landlords themselves would have been everywhere returned, and the priests' candidates nowhere; but you find exactly the reverse. It is the secret voting that has revolutionized the representation of Ireland. Such was the state of the Irish tenant, though he did not dare in most instances to give an independent vote, though he did in some instances to his great honor. Secret voting has taken place, and the Tory members for Ireland from the popular constituencies are reduced to about 16 in the whole country, and the candidates dearer to the hearts of the people have risen to 85. That showed how efficient the weapon is now.

THIS QUESTION OF THE IRISH UNIVERSITY.
All along, since the announcement of this remarkable declaration I mentioned to you was made, I have been advising my friends to try and find out if it was intended when the word was given in the House of Commons. Rather to my surprise I saw the announcement treated as a grand stroke of statesmanship. Here, they said, is a cunningly devised plan by which the Liberal Party will be split and will go to logger-heads about the Irish University. The Non-conformists of England—and, perhaps, some of you here present are Non-conformists (hear, hear)—and the Presbyterians of Scotland will not have this Roman Catholic University endowed out of the British fund; but, on the other hand, there will be enlightened Liberal men, with broad opinions, who will say, "It is all right. It does not matter what the opinions are." Well, gentlemen, I must say I do not take that view of it at all. I think it most likely, on the contrary, that the attempt made will entirely fail.

The language which was used was very extreme. The language used was the aspirations ought to be done to satisfy the aspirations of the Roman Catholic people in Ireland. Well, I thought within myself "aspirations," I have heard that word before. It is not altogether new to me. And on consideration, it was the very same word the Tories used in 1835, and I will use a homely phrase, to humbug the Irish nation (applause). Most effectual it was for the purpose. They carried the whole British vote at the poll in consequence of the Tory promises, given in doubt quite honestly by Lord Carnarvon, but given with the knowledge of Lord Salisbury, the Prime Minister; and, therefore, I must share with the knowledge of the Government, to satisfy the Roman Catholic aspirations. Well, now you see what the word aspiration is. It is a very convenient word when you ought not work it to death; but when "aspirations" had none such splendid service for 1835 it ought to have been left off and turned out to roast (laughter). It was so effectual in 1835 that they were determined to give it another chance, and so it got another chance in this direction. Well, gentlemen, I admit the promise was totally infinite. Beyond aspiration I could not make anything of it (laughter).

MR. BALFOUR'S LETTER.
However, this curious question of the meaning of the word aspirations has been illustrated. Mr. Balfour, writing on the 12th inst. to Dr. Kerr, now secretary to the Scottish Protestant Alliance, said that though he desired to promote the higher education of the Roman Catholic population of Ireland the foundation and endowment of a university for that purpose has never been in contemplation (cries of "ho, ho," and laughter). I distinctly say if that telegram is authentic it is the shabbiest of all the shabby proceedings of which this Government has been guilty. What do the Government desire to do? How did they obtain the eulogies of Mr. Parnell and Mr. Sexton, and others—the disloyal men they are so fond of denouncing. It appears that the case of the Government and their announcement is reduced to this,

that they desire to promote the higher education of the Roman Catholic population. Do not you desire it? I do in all my heart. I am of opinion that the Roman Catholics have not yet got justice in Ireland, though there is a great National University in Ireland to which they are admitted—into Trinity College—but they have no power over the great University of Dublin, which Trinity College has got in its own hands, and in 1872 the Government in which I was connected proposed to admit them.

THE MAIN QUESTION.
The main point is the Irish question, and why? Because until you settle the Irish question you will never redeem the character of England from the dishonor which attaches to it all over the world for the treatment of Ireland for these seven hundred years. Until you settle the Irish question you will never have a real union between these two countries, which are now united on parchment, but not according to the fleshly tablets of the heart. And, again, you will never, until you settle the Irish question, have the free use of your Parliament. During the present Government, as moderate have been the Irish Nationalists in getting together their own fair claims, yet I do not greatly exaggerate if I say half of our time has been occupied with Ireland. You will never have the use of your own Parliament until that question is settled. And, gentlemen, the use of your own Parliament is a vital matter to you, notwithstanding all that legislation within the last fifty years, and that period on the whole is illustrious for the works, not of the House of Lords but of the House of Commons in that time, and to Sir Robert Peel and Lord Russell, and many other distinguished statesmen have laboured in doing these good works; yet depend upon it the wants of society are not diminishing, but increasing. New views of social demands are coming up, and they will require reasonable satisfaction. Parliament always finds plenty to do, and I hope the time will come when Parliament will not be overworked, as it has been. There will be soon always plenty for it to do, but it never can perform these works with perfect efficiency until you have settled the great Irish question. Settle it on the ground of policy, settle it on the ground of justice, settle it especially on the ground of our honor, hope, and ardent longing for that union and that affection, and that loyalty which we cannot obtain in the present false and artificial system, but which rely upon it, will be attained beyond all reasonable question at once and for ever from the free consent and loyal attachment of the Irish nation (loud and prolonged applause).

The Lyceum and Giordano Bruno

The following is from an article in the September number of *The Lyceum*, Dublin, Ireland, on the alleged execution of Giordano Bruno:—
In the records of the period preserved in the Vatican Archives, an authentic mention of Bruno's execution has been discovered, though diligent search has been made. In the despatches of the Venetian Ambassador to his Government no mention is made of the burning of Giordano Bruno, and here, if anywhere, the fact had it occurred, would have been noticed. The Ambassador of Henry IV. of France, Cardinal Arnaud d'Osset, makes no report of any such event to his master, though it surely would have been important enough to deserve a place in his correspondence. No historian of the seventeenth century speaks of the execution. Bayle is perplexed that eighty years after the supposed occurrence, it should still be uncertain whether "the monk was burned in the market-place for his blasphemies."

It is possible that the tears which bedewed the brows of the brethren round the monument of Giordano Bruno were shed over a disaster which never occurred, in sympathy with sufferings which were never endured?

Chapter of Canons.

OTTAWA, October 4.—His Grace Archbishop Daheim to-day made out the complete list of the chapter of canons for the archdiocese of Ottawa, the installation of whom will take place on Wednesday morning next. They are as follows: Archbishop Very Rev. Victor General Routhier; archdeacon, Very Rev. Father Campan; primicerius, Very Rev. Father Bullion, and Very Rev. Father Michel, of Buckingham; Very Rev. D. Foley of Almonte; Very Rev. P. McCarthy, Wakefield; Very Rev. Father Belanger of St. Andre Avelin; Very Rev. Father Phillip, St. Joseph's village; Very Rev. Father Plantin, Basilica chapter. On Wednesday morning at half past nine mass will be celebrated by His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau. The ceremony of unveiling the statues to the memory of the late Bishop Guize, first bishop of Ottawa, and the installation of the chapter will take place during the celebration of the mass. There will be over twenty archbishops and bishops present, and about two hundred priests from throughout the Dominion. Among those to come will be Bishop Ryan of Buffalo; Bishop Foley of Detroit; Bishop Wadham, of Ogdensburg; Bishop McIntyre, of Charlestown; Bishop Cleary, of Kingston, and Archbishop Elect Walsh, of Toronto.

Poisoned Her Husband.

MERLIN, Ont., October 4.—The inquest in the case of the late James Wallace, of the township of Tilbury East, who died on September 9, under suspicious circumstances, was resumed to-day. The evidence given showed that arsenic had been found in considerable quantities in the viscera, and that Wallace and his wife had lived subsqually together. The jury brought in a verdict that James Wallace came to his death by arsenical poisoning, administered to him by or at the instance of his wife, Alice Wallace, and found Alice Wallace guilty of willful murder. At the close of the inquest Mrs. Wallace was arrested and taken to jail.

THE TYRANT CLANRICARDE.

110 Tenants With Their Families, Numbering 600 Persons, Have Been Evicted.

A Legion of hatred—150 Persons Sent to Prison. Several Deaths in Consequence, and a Whole Country-side Made Desolate—A Crime of Unexampled Magnitude.

Father Costello, P. P. of Woodford, Co. Galway, in a letter to the Right Hon. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre gives the following terrible account of the doings of the tyrant Marquis of Clanricarde on his estates in the County:—

WOODFORD, CO. GALWAY, Sept. 10, 1889
DEAR MR. LEFEVRE:—On behalf of the Clanricarde tenants allow me to tender to you their hearty thanks for having again recently brought their case before the House of Commons. The more that is known of them the more clear it will be that they have been deeply wronged by their landlord and by the Government. They have felt bitterly disappointed by the refusal of Mr. Balfour to my request on their behalf to institute an impartial inquiry into all the facts of the dispute and meanwhile to suspend evictions. Already 110 tenants with families, numbering about 600 persons, have been evicted. Even since the discussion you raised in Parliament ten more families have been evicted in the Portanna district, and numerous others are immediately threatened both there and in the Woodford district. There are about 800 to 900 tenants still in possession of their holdings who are liable to eviction. They are harassed by the constant fear of it before them. The present intention of Lord Clanricarde and of the authorities who support him appears to be to evict their vast body of tenants in batches, spread over a long period, and not all at once, a course which they think would raise public opinion in England against him. I desire to point out that the main difficulty in the way of settlement is not so much the amount of abatement of arrears due, as Lord Clanricarde is now at last prepared to make an abatement, which if it had been offered at the commencement of the dispute would have avoided all that has taken place. He hampers his offer, however, with conditions which he knows the tenants cannot comply with. Above all, he absolutely refuses to restate upon the same terms the tenants who have already been evicted. The tenants on their part feel that as honorable men they cannot abandon the evicted tenants, who suffered eviction for the cause of all under the promise that all would stand by them. If Lord Clanricarde refuses to restate them it must be from pure vindictiveness, and from a desire to punish them. Indeed, Sir, it is well known that his lordship is actuated by vindictive feelings to his tenants; he has stated in a letter which was published in the papers, that his father, the late marquis, bequeathed to him a legacy of hatred to his tenants. He is faithfully executing his father's will by these heartless evictions and their wretched consequences. Over 800 persons already homeless—over 150 persons sent to prison—several deaths in consequence, and a whole country-side made desolate. But what are we to think of a Government which with woful pertinacity lends its support to such proceedings, and refuses even to suspend its aid while impartial inquiry can be made. I need not assure you that the strain upon the resources of the tenants in building temporary houses and providing for the support of the evicted tenants is very great. The tension in other respects is also great. The landlords of the tenants have done their utmost to induce the people to abstain from violence, but they live in fear lest some individuals should in despair resort to such acts. I have, then to ask you whether you can suggest any course to avert the calamities with which the unfortunate district is threatened. The tenants have exhausted every effort on their part; they have offered their landlord to refer all the questions in dispute to arbitration; they have offered to come to any reasonable terms upon condition of the reinstatement of the evicted tenantry; they have appealed to the Government to institute an impartial inquiry—confident in the justice of their case. All has been in vain. The people feel that they are abandoned and that all the forces of the Government are ranged against them for their destruction.

THE GOVERNMENT MAKING ITSELF AN AC-COMPLICE.

MR. SHAW-LEFEVRE replies to Father Costello as follows:—
FOSS HOUSE, THURSDAY, Sept. 14.
DEAR FATHER COSTELLO.—I am glad to hear from you that the Clanricarde tenants approved the appeal which I made on their behalf in the House of Commons, even though it failed to induce Mr. Balfour to accede to your most reasonable and imperative request that he should direct an impartial inquiry into all the facts of the dispute with their landlord before lending the forces of the Crown in support of further wholesale evictions. I have never presented in the House of Commons a case of the justice of which I was more satisfied. Indeed, I announced that, in view of the facts I mentioned, and which have again been affirmed by you, the Government is making itself an accomplice to a crime of unexampled magnitude—in the popular sense of the term. You will have observed that the chief if not the only argument which Mr. Balfour was able to adduce against your proposal was that he could draw no distinction between the relation of Lord Clanricarde to his tenants and that of any other landlord to his tenants, and that consequently he was bound to support the evictions with the forces of the Crown. Such an argument showed in my opinion a total misconception of the question. The relations of Lord Clanricarde to his tenants is not that of any English landlord to a body of tenants, or that under a simple contract debt. It is

that of co-owners of property in land where all the improvements have been effected by the labor capital of the tenants. The Legislature has twice already by the acts of 1851 and 1857 recognized this co-ownership, and has endeavored to alter and adjust the relation, showing incontestably that it is not that resulting from an ordinary contract. It is demonstrable, also, that if the Act of 1857 had been originally incorporated in that of 1851, or if it had been enacted when the fall of prices occurred, which gave rise to this and other similar disputes, or if it had been retrospective to the extent of applying the principle of abatement to the arrears of rent which had accumulated since the fall of prices, this dispute would either never have occurred or would have been settled by the Land Commission. I understand from you that the difficulty in the way of a settlement is not the amount of abatement of arrears or rent. Lord Clanricarde is now prepared to concede an abatement which he positively refused at the commencement of the dispute, and for long after. Apart from some minor differences the main difficulty appears to be that he will not agree to the reinstatement of the tenants, 110 in number, already evicted for non-payment of rent, now admitted to be excessive and unjust, and who have suffered for the common cause. Nothing, I am told, prevents this, as the farms are all in the hands of Lord Clanricarde, and no one has been found to run counter to the public opinion of the district by hiring them. It can only therefore be a vindictive feeling on the part of the landlord and a desire to punish those who have resisted him and who have compelled him to yield so far that prevents this measure of justice. In all similar disputes during the last three years where settlements have happily been arrived at the reinstatement of the evicted tenants has been an essential condition, without which no settlement would or could have been achieved. Under all the circumstances I cannot think that the Government is justified in supporting Lord Clanricarde in his wholesale evictions. It is true that as a general rule in individual cases it is the duty of the Government to support processes of law and that it cannot inquire into the morality of such transactions. But when a landlord like Lord Clanricarde proposes to clear of its tenants a vast estate, and to depopulate and ruin a whole district, when for that purpose the forces of the Crown must be used on a great scale and at a great cost to the tax-payer, and when nearly all the world believes that the landlord's action is unjust, it seems to me that other considerations ought to prevail and that at all events a Government ought not to support such proceedings, except upon clear and well-ascertained proof, after public inquiry, that the processes of the law are not being used oppressively and vindictively. You ask me what course I can suggest to the tenants to avert the calamity with which they are threatened. I fear I can only suggest at present an appeal to public opinion in England. I feel great responsibility in advising the tenants still in possession as to what course they should pursue. I cannot advise them to come to separate terms with the landlord and by so doing to abandon the evicted tenants to their fate. I am satisfied that no one who understands the case would advise such a course. I feel no difficulty in expressing admiration of the noble conduct, and even heroism, of those who have already suffered eviction like the five widows recently evicted in the last batch at Woodford, rather than abandon those who had previously suffered eviction for the common cause. I hope, and indeed I believe, the time will come when justice will be done them, and when they will be reinstated in the possession of property of which they have been unjustly deprived. Meanwhile, I can only hope that the leaders of the tenants will continue to exercise their influence and authority to prevent individuals, under a feeling of exasperation and despair, resorting to acts of violence. I have pleasure in sending a contribution of £50 to the fund for the support of the evicted tenants.

G. SHAW LEFEVRE.

Indifference and Toleration.
Two great dangers ahead for Catholics are the growth of indifference, and consequent leakage. Indifference. This is quite different from toleration. To recognize that Protestants and other non-Catholics may have a conscience and be acting up to it—in other words, that being mostly descended from Protestant ancestors through three centuries, they may be excusable on the grounds of ignorance—this is toleration. To say or to act as if it did not matter whether people were Catholic or Protestant, or nothing at all—this is indifference. He was a born Catholic who wrote in the last century:—
For oreads and forms let senseless zealots fight.
He can't be wrong whose life is in the right.
But he was one who also sought the society and patronage of Protestants and freethinkers. If these evil communications in his case produced such an un-Catholic tone of mind, the danger is increased now; for the very reason that there has been so much Catholic progress, and that Catholics cannot now very well be ignored or neglected; also because most Protestants have learned just enough about us to know that we are not the monsters they formerly thought; very many of them are inclined to be friendly. By all means let us recognize, only not so as to sacrifice one jot of our faith or practice. But a good many Catholics who associate much with Protestants catch the fashionable tone of indifference. Thus indifference is at the root of most of the leakage from the Church which is always going on.—*Catholic Columbian.*

Parnell's Legal Costs.

LONDON, October 5.—The legal costs on the Irish side of the Parnell commission, including the expenses for witnesses and reporters, are fully covered by the indemnity fund. Sir Charles Russell received £1,000 preparing the briefs, in addition to £60 daily. Messrs. Reid and Lockwood each received one half of these amounts. The expenses of the Press will largely exceed those of the Irish side.

NOTES FROM KINGSTON.

[Special Correspondence of THE TRUE WITNESS.]

As I was renewing my subscription I thought I would send you some of the news concerning Kingston and its surroundings. But at first allow me to congratulate THE TRUE WITNESS on its success in the field of Catholic journalism. As an old subscriber we proudly bear testimony to its ever and always untiring endeavors in the cause of faith and fatherland. Here as elsewhere in Ontario the anti-Jesuit howl has been carried on to the bitter end—meeting after meeting has been held, resolutions by the score have been passed and threats without number have been uttered. It would seem that these fanatics sooner than fall in the accomplishment of their unholy purposes would if they could smash Confederation into its original atoms. From the beginning we are happy to say that Catholics have preserved a calm yet defiant attitude, fully convinced that this agitation so preposterous in its beginning would accomplish its own destruction. In former times our rights were able defended by THE TRUE WITNESS and other good Catholic papers, but they were at a distance. A Catholic paper in our midst was for many years felt to be an urgent necessity. This want has been supplied by the *Canadian Freeman*, which is now in its fourth year. The *Freeman* as a Catholic is a bond to none in the D. minor. Kingston has the name of being the Berry of Canada. I suppose that means that it is a hot bed of Orangemen. This is at least in a great measure true. I mention the fact to show the difficulties that lay in the way of the existence of a Catholic newspaper here. But notwithstanding this the *Freeman* has proved a success from the beginning, for Kingston and the surrounding districts can boast of a large (though largely in the minority) and respectable Catholic population. The enemies of our holy religion have been incessant and bitter in their attacks upon every thing Catholic, even His Grace Archbishop Cleary, who by the way is greatly beloved by his people, frequently comes in for a large share of abuse. But His Grace is one of those men whom no calumny or slander will put down. His motto seems to be "come what may let duty be done."

Notwithstanding the fact that the Catholic press is so badly needed in our day still we are sorry to say that sometimes Catholics do not patronize the name. This is not as it should be for in unity is strength. If Catholics do not support the Catholic press, who will? Certainly no Catholic house should be without at least one Catholic newspaper.

In consequence of the unprecedented drought with which we were visited last year this section of the province got the name of the burnt district. The drought indeed of last year was severe. Consequently shallow land was a complete, and largely upland land was a practical failure, but low land gave an immense crop. There was a general scarcity in the line of feed for stock. This year it is directly the reverse, for while low land (in consequence of the wet) is a failure, on high land there is an immense crop and on very shallow soil has been raised some of our best crops. Wheat is a partial failure on account of the rust; peas are the same in consequence of the wet. Rye, barley and oats are our best crops; they are above the average. Hay is a splendid crop, the best in years. Corn is a middling crop; taking it all in all this has not been a good corn year. Buckwheat is probably below the average. Beans is a good crop. Potatoes in consequence of the blight which struck them about the middle of August and which had a deadly effect on the tops are not a good crop, probably not more than 1 of last year's crop (which by the way was a great one). In some sections the tubers are rotten; in other places quite safe. Garden stuff generally will not fare much in respect of last year. Times are dull in consequence of prices being low; should prices take a jump we anticipate a lively winter. We quote:—Barley 40^o, rye 45^o, oats 25^o, peas 25^o, wheat 80^o to 81^o; potatoes don't pay at present prices 80^o to 90^o per bag; hay, \$7 to \$9 per ton.

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Not Fit to be Citizens.

An example of the utter unreasonableness of some people's "reason" in politics comes from Dorchester, Mass., where it is said that a branch of the British American Association has refused to vote for the Republican nominee for Governor, because, forsooth, he didn't attend a "Queen's Jubilee" banquet, but did at another time attend a Land League meeting.
It would be difficult to imagine a more reprehensible proceeding in politics than for any body of citizens to vote either for or against a candidate for American office because of his failure to attend this, that or the other foreign society's meetings. This is America, not England nor Ireland; and for American citizens to vote for or against candidates for American office on any such grounds as those ascribed to the Boston association is absurd. If they do so, they simply show that some people have been admitted to the rights of American citizenship who are not fit to be trusted with the power and responsibility of that function.—Ex.

Mr Conybeare Released.

DUBLIN, October 4.—The sentence of Charles Conybeare, M.P., for the Camborne division of Cornwall, who has been imprisoned for three months at Londonderry for conspiring to oppose the law, expired to-day. While he was undergoing the formalities prior to his discharge he infringed one of the prison rules and was again placed in a cell.
At 5 o'clock this afternoon Mr. Conybeare was released from custody.
LONDON, October 5.—Mr. Conybeare, M.P., who was released from the Londonderry jail yesterday, was received with great enthusiasm on his arrival in London. A procession of thousands of friends and admirers escorted him to Clarence Hall Green, where speeches of welcome were made.

THE BEAUTIES OF RELIGION.

How bright are the smiles that Religion bestows... Like the beams of the morning, in beauty it glows...

BOGUS BIBLES.

The Sacred Text Corrupted.

Strange Freaks of Sectarians.

Dr. Andrew Edgar, an English Protestant divine, has recently written a contribution on English Bibles which a writer in the London Athenaeum has criticised in a manner which exhibits the wonderful tricks played upon the word of God by those early Protestant sect-makers...

To wote, holy dedes that make them [the prelates] false bellies, and vs their captives, both in soule and body. In the margin on Exodus, xviii. 2, Tyndale inserts: "Ours prelates neither fear God for they preach not His word; they are less covetous than the Judges; for they have received of the devil the kynedom of the earth and the glorie thereof, which Christ refused. Mathe 4."

fixed to it its number in Arabic figures. Not only have all these features been adopted, but even the five parentheses which occur in the long and Elaborate French epistle, and the very size of the book, have been copied by Whittingham, the English Translator, yet Dr. Edgar assures us that "beyond all question Whittingham's version, 1557, is based either on the Great Bible or on Tyndale's Testament, or on both jointly."

JERUSALEM AND THE HOLY LAND.

CRUCIFIXION.

The grandest work of Art in America, pronounced by the dregs of all creeds, and by the thousands of people who have visited it, as unequalled anywhere for magnificence of conception, beauty of color, harmony in composition, and so LIFE LIKE that one feels actually as if on the sacred ground. THE CRUCIFIXION scene is a marvelous work, alone worth coming many miles to see, apart from the CITY, MOUNT OLIVET, MORIAH, MIZPAH and ZION.

streets-to-day place it as the strongest utterance of its class ever enunciated by any American. LIMA, Peru, October 4.—Blaine's speech in the International conference was published in its entirety. The sentiments expressed are cordially approved by the public.

YOUTH

BY JOHN K. HOLMES.

Youth pants for high adventure; its warm blood flows through lazy channels! It dilates...

EDUCATION.

How the Church of England Regards Religion in Education.

The Earl of Carnarvon and the Bishop of London speak—Their words a rebuke to the Protestants of America, and to indifferent Catholics.

From the London Guardian we take the two short speeches printed below. They are the severest thing that has yet been in indirectly said of the utter indifference of American Protestants to religion in education.

Another Slide of Rock. QUEBEC, Oct. 2.—At an early hour this morning a large piece of rock became detached from the face of the cliff immediately northward No. 3 kloak on Dufferin terrace...

upon the table of Parliament many were slow to believe there could be any danger in it. But it was examined and there was alarm, which gathered force in town and country.

The Bishop of London, in seconding the resolution, said they had been working for religious teaching for half a century, and did not mean in the smallest degree to relax their efforts.

DEATH ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

Many Persons Killed by a Terrible Steamboat Explosion. NEW ORLEANS, October 3.—The steamer Corona, of the Ouachita Consolidated line, left here at 7:30 last evening for the Ouachita river with a full cargo of freight and a good list of passengers.

THE WOUNDED. Capt. B. C. Cornwall, slightly. B. Aughan, residing on Black River, hurt in side; not dangerous.

THE CAUSE A MYSTERY.

Captain H. Sweeney, one of the owners of the line, who assumed command of the vessel, says the explosion was due to a too high pressure of steam.

A Day With the Pope.

In an article on the Papacy in the new number of the Contemporary we are given the following description of a day in the Pope's life—"Imagine a pure, good and able man, rising at six o'clock in any given morning, after a sleep as untroubled as a child's.

guests. Secretary Blaine occupied the central place at one end of the table, with Secretary Windom as his vice-a-vis. Mr. Blaine had on his right the Brazilian delegate, Counselor Lafayette, and on his left the Chilean delegate, Dr. Varas.

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J. W. Blanke, captain. J. V. Jordan, first clerk. Charles C. F. Ellis, second clerk. Swamp Hains, third clerk.

THE CITY MISSIONARY PRIEST.

Not over the trackless wastes he toils, Not o'er the city's din, No mountain peak, no torrent wild Can speak of God to him.

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vents, the monasteries are closed, and no one can gain admittance under any pretext. The Ave Maria is thus the most solemn time of the day at Rome; it is also the most impressive.

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CONNECTICUT GUARDS.

Meet with a warm Reception upon Invasing the Canadian Metropolis.

The Addresses of Welcome—Their Parade to the Windsor and Entertainment by Montreal Citizens—Grand Military Display at the Drill Hall—The Reception at the residence of ex-Mayor Beauregard.

A dull, leaden sky, and a contrastingly bright, enthusiastic crowd witnessed the arrival of the First Regiment of the Connecticut National Guards in this city on Thursday last.

Here they were met by a contingent of the Montreal Citizens, who headed the cavalcade, and who by the way, looked remarkably well.

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THE TRUE WITNESS AND CATHOLIC CHRONICLE

IN PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT 761 CRAIG ST., Montreal, Canada.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.00 City, \$1.50 Country. If not paid in advance, \$1.50 (Country) and \$2 (City) will be charged.

TO ADVERTISERS. A limited number of advertisements of approved character will be inserted in 'The True Witness' at 10c per line (minimum) first insertion—10 lines to the inch—and so per line each subsequent insertion. Special rates for contracts on application.

All Business letters, and Communications intended for publication, should be addressed to J. P. WHELAN & Co., Proprietors of THE TRUE WITNESS, No. 761 Craig street, Montreal, P.Q.

DECISIONS REGARDING NEWSPAPERS

- 1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, whether directed in his name or another's or whether he has subscribed not, is responsible for payment. 2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay up all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and shall collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1889

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK

- WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9, St. Louis Bertrand, THURSDAY, Oct. 10, St. Francis Borgia, FRIDAY, Oct. 11, St. Tarachus and Companions, SATURDAY, Oct. 12, St. Wilfrid, SUNDAY, Oct. 13, St. Edward, MONDAY, Oct. 14, St. Callistus, TUESDAY, Oct. 15, St. Teresa, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 16, St. Gall.

Catholic Education

Amongst the many evidences of Catholic progress in the Dominion, none is more reassuring than the development of houses of education. In the Province of Quebec, our French Canadian patriots are well provided with classical colleges; and commercial and scientific training has made rapid progress under the auspices of the Christian Brothers and the Catholic Commissioners.

Fanatics

The honors of the season in the field of fanaticism are divided between Dalton McCarthy and Mr. Charlton, M.P.'s. The redoubtable Colonel O'Brien secured the greatest amount of obsequy at the recent meeting in Toronto, but he has to look for to his laurels, or Attorney-General Martin of Manitoba will snatch them from his brow.

Protestant laymen of any note are connected with the movement, and it is safe to say they will continue to give it a wide berth in the future.

Hon. Mr. Laurier.

The leader of the Canadian Parliament Opposition has been making a partial tour through Ontario, speaking on the topics of the day, and preparing the way for his acceptance by the people of the sister province, who believe in Canadian liberalism, as the successor of Hon. Mr. Blake. Mr. Laurier is a charming speaker and enjoys the reputation of a gentleman, high minded and tolerant.

Augusta Holmes brought Paris at her feet the other day. Madlle. Augusta Holmes, the poet and the musical composer of the "Triumphal Ode" recently performed in the presence of 20,000 persons at the Palais de l'Industrie, is by birth an Irishwoman, and it is pretty safe to say that her name is really Holmes.

Next week we begin the publication of a new serial in the TRUE WITNESS. It is of absorbing interest and possesses both literary and moral qualities to a high degree. Everyone should read it.

THE CATHOLIC SCHOOLS.

Statement of Accounts for the Past Financial Year.

Table with columns: Schools, Expenses, No. of Pupils, No. of Professors. Lists various schools like Plateau Commercial Academy, Montclair, etc.

The school fees of the Plateau academy amounted to \$5,888, and the total revenue to \$7,287.

Dr. Kane, Grand Master of the Orangemen in Belfast, has "warned" the Rt. Hon. Mr. Balfour that he will alienate the Orangemen if he proposes any further endowment of Catholic institutions in Ireland.

ST. PATRICK'S BAZAAR.

A Long Talked of Event Brought to a Successful Issue—The Opening Angora Well.

Anyone visiting the Victoria Rifles' armory Monday afternoon would have almost thought it impossible that the much talked of bazaar, in connection with St. Patrick's church, could be opened, as announced, in the evening. But everyone has had impressed upon him in his youthful days that "many hands make light work," and the promoters of the bazaar, that panacea for all pecuniary ills which religious bodies now and again find themselves compelled to have, proved the truth of this, for if the same person had been fixed for opening of the bazaar, the time fixed for opening of the bazaar, he would have found that chaos had given place to order and that beauty had taken the place of untidiness.

Grand Demonstration at Masson.

His Grace Archbishop Duhamel, accompanied by Rev. Father Campaux, arrived at Masson, Buckingham Junction, by the C.P.E. on Saturday, Sept. 29th, and was received by the Rev. Father Maugin, pastor of the new parish, Rev. Canon Michel, of Buckingham, Rev. Father Langlais, of L'Ange Gardien, and the Church Syndics, headed by their president (Mr. G. A. Dugal), who read an address of welcome on behalf of the parish.

Smith's Falls Bazaar.

The Bazaar in aid of St. Francis de Sales church, Smith's Falls, will open on Monday, 4th Nov., instead of Saturday, 26th Oct., the date originally fixed, and will continue open until Saturday, 9th November on which date the drawing of prizes, under the supervision of the committee composed of the Mayor, the town councillors and prominent citizens, will take place.

A very interesting ceremony was performed in St. Patrick's Church on the 9th ult. by Rev. Father Dowd, the occasion being the marriage of Mr. P. Carling to Miss Sarah Murphy, both of this city. The bridesmaids were Miss Carling and Miss Murphy, sisters of the bridegroom and bride respectively, and there was a large concourse of friends and relatives, including the parents of the contracting parties.

Sir William Tisdall Robertson committed suicide at Brighton Sunday by cutting his throat when in a fit of insanity. The deceased represented Brighton in the House of Commons. He was blind and served on the Royal commission for inquiring into the condition of the blind. He had been ill a long time and thus caused great mental depression.

CATHOLIC CULLINGS.

Interesting Items Gleaned from all Quarters of the Globe.

More than a third of the people in Germany are Catholics. The Catholics of Europe make up half the population of that continent. In the East Indies there are nearly a million and three quarters Catholics. There are 150,000 members in the Total Abstinence Union of America. The League of the Sacred Heart claims a membership of 20,000,000 men and boys.

and over a million and a quarter native Chinese Catholics. Every year the Chinese are receiving a large increase to the number of converts in China. The Catholic Church is progressing in Japan also.

CELTIC LITERATURE.

No. 2.

BEN ROBBIN.

BY HENRY KAVANAGH, SENIOR.

A reminiscence, as told by Oslan, in his eighties old age, to St. Patrick, written down from the recital of a Shepherd in Mayo, Mr. Macdonald, a translation of which, with the original text, will be found in his Irish Miscellany. Thou art sad, oh Ben Robbin, a cloud's on thy brow, And thy calm looks of beauty are changed to us now.

There were articles to suit all tastes, from a cooking range to a lady's riding bridle, and from a gold watch to a banjo. There were pictures, there were sewing machines, there were gold rings, there were a variety of other articles, and there was a great deal of work of many kinds, and there was patchwork and crewel work of innumerable patterns. He would, indeed, be hard to please who did not find among the numerous articles on the stalls something of which he desired to possess himself, but if such a person were found, he would be the exception, in which, with the juveniles, and they were abundant, he might struggle in the certainty that if he did not catch something which he required he was at least sure of "bringing to land" something amusing. Then there was the photographic gallery—needless to say it was under the management of ladies—in which it was guaranteed you would receive for the sum of ten cents, a true likeness of yourself.

HAPHAZARDS.

With a mind nearly as blank as the white page before me, I began to write this week's Haphazards. And yet last week was an unusually festive one with me, and two of the evenings spent out of my lonesome room should supply some subject for a pleasant chat. The first of these brought me to the house of hospitable friends to celebrate the birthday of the head of the family. The host is a German mechanic, and most of his guests were of the same nationality and occupation, and though mine are both so different, yet I was soon made to feel quite at home, and enjoyed the unpretending entertainment very much indeed. I wonder now can I make a brief account of it interesting. Come with me and see. Welcome, undisciplined as uneducated, meets us at the door, which opens on the blackness of the night with floods of the warm light of a comfortable home. "Come in! Come in!" it seems to say. "Join with us and be glad, for this is the birthday of the master here." Then the bright light shows us the mistress of the house, happy and proud too, for she is the mother of the white-haired boy of twenty months who toddles along to meet us, shows us his rocking-horse, and with generous instinct offers to give us all that remains of the apple held up in his tiny hands.

At first the German names of new acquaintances stick in our throats, for we speak with our mouths alone, while the Teuton, and the Frenchman to a less extent, make very effective use of gutturals. Having chanced to express regret that German was omitted from my education, the conversation drifted to the subject of the diversity of languages, the inconveniences of there being so many, how in consequence nations are kept apart and hostile; and naturally we found ourselves talking about Volapuk. One of the guests had lately taken up the study of this universal language, and before long each one of us had formed the resolve to do likewise. Alas, I must admit that, at my time of life, the idea of learning a new language does deter me; I fancy I shall not carry out my rash resolve, but remain content with a very ordinary knowledge of English, a smattering of French, and such recollection of the little Latin learned long ago as enables me still to read the psalms in the language of the Church. This must suffice me until this exile is over, until St. Peter graciously admits me into an undeserved paradise, where the tradition is that Irish, the language of man before the fall, is heard in all its now unappreciated beauty.

But I was telling you of the conversation at my friend's house. While we were still talking about Volapuk, there was a laugh at the expense of some one who had pronounced an English word in a rather original manner. I was told that this was a peculiarity of Germans, and that when one of them comes to this country first and begins to learn our language, there is no one so ready to laugh at the blunders of the novice as the German who landed here six months before and happens to know a little better.

I found these people to be men and women of broad ideas in the sense that they were wonderfully free from prejudices, and as ready to confess the peculiar failings of their own race as to admit the good points which distinguish others. Thus they recognized the superior polish and politeness of the Frenchman, the superiority of his language in gracefulness and sweetness of sound, while at the same time they claimed that their own was one of greater power and capable of more forcible expression. Talking of sounds naturally led us to talk of music, and I asked for The Watch on the Rhine. It was not mere politeness suggested the request; I really wished to hear the famous song of the Vaterland sung by her sons. Our host had been a soldier, as had every one of his German guests, and they told me that the cheering melody had lightened the weight of their heavy knapsacks over many a mile of march as the regiments sang and sang again the patriotic air. The song is an old one, but it was only in 1870 that it became, what La Marseillaise is to the France of to day, the national anthem of Germany, or rather the war-song of Germans marching to battle in defence of their country. In 1870 it came to be so universally popular that all night long in the German towns crowds went about the streets marching to the tune of the inspiring refrain; and the story was told the other night of an old Jew in Frankfurt-on-the-Main who could get no rest in consequence, and at last exasperated, sticking his head out of the window, called out to the serenaders below:—"Hold, mine 'friends! Watch upon the Rhine all night if 'you like, but for God's sake let us sleep in 'Frankfurt!'"

The measure of this song is not so slow, nor is the music by any means of so high an order as that of the English national anthem. But it is, as it were, deliberate throughout, characteristic in this of the German people, and having nothing of the precipitous fury of La Marseillaise. I fancied that the first two bars might be thought to resemble the hoarse military notes of a bugle-call summoning the nation to guard the threatened Rhine, and that the rest of the song is the answer of the whole people in arms marching to the frontier in their steady, resolute, German way, proclaiming, if not from their hearts, certainly from deep down in their throats, passionate love of the German Fatherland.

The evening came to an end early in the morning, and the boarding-house breakfast bell disturbed me from dreams in which I heard La Marseillaise first fiercely rushing on and then abruptly stopped, while the air seemed filled with the steady march of the Watch on the Rhine. The realistic music of the comfortable breakfast hall awakened me and I was glad to find myself at last in Canada where the only blades that are ever used are the peaceful scythes that mow out crops of hay or the blades that are sold with forks. Well were it indeed for the German and French could they be content to live in Europe as the French and German immigrants to Canada live here in peace. We are willing to learn from the older countries all that their ancient civilization has of good in it. Might not they learn from us how to live, German and Frenchmen side by side, mutually respecting each other like Christians and good neighbours.

But last week gave me another evening away from my narrow room. I had been given two tickets of admission to the Academy to hear the third greatest actress of the day, Madame

Rh a. I was delighted, for it enabled me to be polite to a fair cousin all the way from Gaspe and now paying a visit for the first time to Montreal. It was the first time too she had ever been in a theatre, for they haven't such artificial things it appears in Gaspe. Now I was in luck, for much as I enjoyed the splendid performance, I was pleased even more with the naive delight of my companion. The play was Josephine, and I think Rh a's impersonation of the first Empress of the French borrowed much of reality from the fact that her English brings with it more than a suspicion that the great actress is a Frenchwoman. There is of course no doubt about it, but if there were her superb recitation of la naissance du Prince Imp erial would dispel the lingering doubts. My cousin and I were both charmed with the play, and when I said good-night she assured me positively that I was "a dear old fellow!" Now this in part was flattery, which I have defined to be unfounded compliment. It is true that when my cousin was a baby I was then as old as she is now, but still I do not set up any claim to being considered venerable. The first part of her pretty speech, I wish to think, was flattery, for it is flattery you know to say agreeable things which are true.

PAUL.

A MONTREALER ARRESTED

In St. John, N.B., for Having Sent the Box of Poisoned Candy—He is a Religious Maniac.

St. JOHN, N. B., October 5.—William McDonald has been arrested charged with sending poisoned candy which caused the death of Mrs. MacKaa. The authorities refuse to give any information, but claim to have a very good case. McDonald is 23 years of age, and the son of Jacob D. McDonald, a clerk to H. J. Benner, railroad contractor of Montreal, who died in that city October last. William McDonald was employed in Montreal as a clerk to Mr. Shaughnessy, of the Canadian Pacific railway. He came to this city, where he formerly belonged, soon after the death of his father.

He was suffering with religious mania at the time, and on October 29, 1888, walked into the harbor, but was saved from drowning and sent to a lunatic asylum. Being released last spring, supposed to have been cured, he became employed in the wholesale drug store of T. E. Barker & Co., where he has been since. He is a brother of the widow of the late Major Barker and has another sister who is the cashier of the Windsor hotel, Montreal. It is believed that the authorities have evidence that there has been Barker's room similar to those used in sending the candy.

A MYSTERIOUS WOMAN.

The arrest was made on information given to Solicitor-General Fogarty by a woman whose name does not transpire. When arrested in Barber's store McDonald demurred at first, but on the police searching him he readily acquiesced. He accompanied them with a murmur. In the police station he was searched, but nothing was found but a small slip of paper with some shorthand notes carelessly written on it. It was given to the stenographer, who will decipher them. A search of Barker's store brought to light boxes exactly similar to those in which the candy had been sent. They were used for packing fine tooth combs. In these were many loose combs lying about. The boxes in which they had been could not be found. McDonald's friends have engaged Mr. C. P. Stockton to defend him.

A number of other rumors, making the case still more circumstantial, are either denied or not admitted by the police. The respectability of the prisoner's family and his connections add to the sensational character of the case. It is believed that if he be guilty he was undoubtedly insane. McDonald lived in Montreal about the time of the Galt candy poisoning case, and there seems to be a suspicion here that he may have been in Toronto on October, 1888.

LEFT MONTREAL INSANE.

William McDonald was private secretary to Mr. Shaughnessy, of the C.P.R., from February to October, 1888, and was asked to resign because he acted "peculiarly." An attempt was made to see McDonald's sister, the cashier of the Windsor hotel, but she had been allowed to go to her room early in the evening in order to keep the news of her brother's arrest from her. No one there seemed to know anything about him, though he was generally known by night.

A peculiar proposition was laid down by a prominent Montreal physician last night, who knew McDonald. This gentleman said that McDonald's dismissal from the employ of the Canadian Pacific railway was due to his religious mania and that his mind was badly damaged before any one there discovered his weakness. "But," said the physician, "his mania is of that peculiar kind that, if McDonald heard of the poisonings and Mrs. MacKaa's death he would be very likely to go forward and, whether he were guilty or not, declare that he himself had sent the candy."

St. JOHN, N.B., October 7.—There have been no further developments in the poisoning case. The inquest was resumed to-night but nothing was elicited more than is already known. The authorities remain very reticent. It is quite certain the information which led to the arrest was given by a woman from a sense of duty. Though strenuous efforts have been made to conceal her identity the secret has leaked out, but in confidence to a limited circle. She will not be brought forward if the case can be made complete without her. The police acted throughout under the instructions of the Solicitor-General, who has not yet taken them fully into his confidence. No doubt he has a very strong case.

The young fellow's business career in Montreal seems to have been a somewhat checkered one through his frequent blunders. He was for some time in Mr. Archer Baker's office in the C.P.R., where he worked, and was intimate with Mr. Armour, at present employed in the Allan Line office. Mr. Armour says McDonald was a remarkably sharp and quick lad and at that time displayed none of the painful symptoms which were subsequently manifested and which were very obvious a year later, when his memory began to fail him, and although he seemed to honestly do his best, his frequently recurring mistakes led him into much trouble and finally necessitated his leaving the service of the company after having occupied positions in several departments.

He afterwards entered the service of Messrs. McBride, Harris & Co, but only with a similar result. The incident of his father's death was the cause of his sister's first realizing his actual state. He seemed indifferent to the loss he had sustained on that occasion, and all his accompanying circumstances and consequences. Not long after this, Willie's eldest sister, Mrs. Barker, took him with her to St. John, where he stayed to recover, but he tried once to commit suicide, and was confined in an asylum. Everyone with whom he had anything to do seems to speak of him in the kindest possible terms.

In reply to a delegation of workmen on Saturday, Prince Bismarck is reported to have said, "The foreign situation is so peaceful that you may set to work without the slightest fear."

News of the Week.

EUROPEAN.

It is reported that the Sultan will grant amnesty to the Cretan insurgents. The Earl of Zealand, the new Viceroy of Ireland, has been sworn in at Dublin. Thirty farmers have been arrested at Tipperary for refusing to pay market tolls on Smith-Barry's estate.

A despatch from Crete says the insurgents have attacked the Turkish troops committing outrages at Canza.

Sir Julian Paucot, the British Minister to the United States, sailed from Liverpool for New York on Friday.

The Council of State of the Canton of Fribourg, Switzerland, has voted 2,250,000 francs to erect a Catholic University.

Er-King Milan said at Carlsbad that he does not intend going to Belgrade, as he has the fullest confidence in the regent.

The dockmen's strike committee in London has said the "blacklegs" one pound each and all have joined the union and will go to work.

The Russian Government is making arrangements for the construction of a railway from Akhabad to Meshed, by way of Daskak and Khat.

At the approaching session of the Serbo-Rachina the Government will introduce a bill to prohibit ex-Queen Natalie from residing in Serbia.

Sardinia has been devastated by a hurricane and great loss of life and property has resulted. Cagliari in Italy has been visited with a similar calamity.

Mr. Goeben is making a tour of the southwest portion of Ireland. The object of his trip is to glean facts to assist him in drafting the new Land bill.

The French Government will prosecute the *Zinzpranzant* for asserting that funds belonging to the War office were used in carrying the recent elections.

The cotton mills of Lancashire continue to run on half time. The Operative's society has expended £20,000 for the relief of those suffering through the partial stoppage of the mills.

E. A. Burke, ex-State Treasurer of Louisiana, sailed from Liverpool for New York on the steamer "Teutonic," but upon the arrival of the vessel in Queenstown he disembarked and returned to London.

The Earl of Galloway was arraigned before the High Court on Friday, charged with indecent behaviour toward a little girl named Gibson. He pleaded not guilty and his trial was set down for October 14.

The Russo-Japanese treaty of commerce, which has been submitted to the Czar, alters the Japanese tariff system. Henceforth duties will be levied upon articles separately specified instead of upon gross bulk as imported.

General Boulanger, accompanied by his secretary and a female companion, started secretly Monday night for the Isle of Jersey. Rooms have been arranged for the party at a hotel. The General's horses were sent aboard yesterday.

In a speech at Perth Monday evening Lord Randolph Churchill admitted the obligation of the Government to pursue a generous policy towards Ireland. To neglect Ireland, he said, would be treason to the cause of the union.

At a meeting at Cambridge, Mr. Charles Hall, M.P., chairman of the British delegation to the Maritime Convention to be held in Washington, said he trusted the conference would result in much needed reforms in International Law.

All the leading Spanish newspapers, in commenting upon the International American Congress at Washington, unite in expressing the hope that the Spanish-American Republic will not allow themselves to be made satellites by the United States.

Two thousand tramway and omnibus employes of London held a meeting on Friday morning and formed a union to obtain shorter hours and the redress of a number of grievances. A manifesto, appealing to adherents, was issued Lord Rosebery presided.

M. Deroulede and another Boulangerist, M. Castellin, on leaving a meeting in Paris Thursday evening were attacked by opponents and beaten with sticks, notwithstanding they threatened their assailants with revolvers and a sword-cane. They were rescued by friends.

The Cologne *Gazette* says the Czarina will accompany the Czar as far as Kiel and will thence go direct to St. Petersburg. The Czar will spend only two days in Berlin. On the first day he will inspect his regiment and on the second the court will have a hunt in his honor.

Two of the principal members of the Orange-bond club in London have been found guilty of gambling and sentenced to pay a fine of £50 each or be imprisoned for three months. Twenty-one other members have been fined £10 each and the others have given securities of £20 each not to gamble for six months.

The North German *Gazette* regards the Pan-American congress as a means for attracting the attention of the whole western hemisphere to the imposing preponderance of the industrial enterprise and commerce of the United States with a view to the proposed international exhibition of 1892.

M. Rochefort, in a violent worded manifesto, asks the Belleville electors to plump him as a protest against the dictatorial behavior of the Government. It is rumored M. Joffrin has resigned his seat, fearing for his reception in the Chamber in view of his being declared elected with only 5,500 votes out of a total of 15,000.

The election at Peterborough on Monday to fill the Parliamentary seat made vacant by the death of Wm. J. W. Fitzwilliam, resulted in the return of Mr. Morton, the Gladstonian candidate, who polled 1,893 votes against 1,422 cast for Burns, the Unionist nominee. At the last election, Mr. Fitzwilliam, who stood as a Liberal Unionist, received 1,760 votes, and Mr. Greenwood, the Home Rule candidate, 1,919.

The trouble between Captain J. W. Lawler and Mr. Black over the ownership of the boat *Neverink*, in which Capt. Lawler crossed the Atlantic, has culminated in bloodshed. The boat was seized by Mr. Black at Cherbourg and taken to Cowes, Isle of Wight, whither Capt. Lawler proceeded, and took possession of her and brought her to Portsmouth. Mr. Black was accused of stealing the boat on Tuesday the harbor master and his assistant attempted to seize the *Neverink*, and Captain Lawler drew a pistol and shot both of them.

AMERICAN.

The late storm created terrible havoc at Isles Del Carmen, Mexico. Twelve foreign sailing vessels, two steamers and twenty coasters were lost.

William Honey, a prominent citizen, shot himself Thursday at Norwich, N.Y. Broken shop speculation resulted in his financial ruin and led to the suicide.

Richard Robillard, engineer at the Pittsburg mills, has invented a machine which he claims is a solution of the problem of perpetual motion. It requires no fuel and only a little oil.

Miners from Forty Mile Creek, Yukon river, Alaska, report that three hundred citizens on the Upper Yukon have been driven hundreds of miles from their homes in destitute circumstances without available means of relieving their wants. The supply steamer was wrecked.

Mr. Elms has telegraphed to Mr. Lincoln to express to the British Government the thanks of the United States for the speedy despatch of a British man-of-war to Navassa, on the occasion of the late massacre, from Kingston, at the request of the American Consul.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

A sweeping Victory for the Republican's on the re-Ballots.

PARIS, October 6.—Re-ballots were taken to-day in the districts in which the recent elections for members of the Chamber of Deputies were without definite result. The weather was fine and a host of electors presented themselves at the polls. The voting in Paris proceeded in perfect quietness, there being no incident worthy of mention. The followers of General Boulanger are deserting M. Laguerre and other former Boulangerites have ceased to mention the General's name, styling themselves only Republicanists. It is estimated that two thirds of the 183 constituencies which balloted to-day have gone Republican. The Conservatives calculate upon the return of two of their candidates in Paris. All the members of the National committee will confer with General Boulanger in London Tuesday next, prior to his departure for the Isle of Jersey.

The vote in the first Seine district was Guyot, minister of public works, 6,113; Turquet (Boulangist), 5,417. Ninth Seine district.—Bergier (Republican), 6,130; (Revolutionist), 4,867. Eleventh Seine district.—Flquet (Republican), 5,284; Nicot (Boulangist), 3,208. Eighteenth Seine district.—Laisant (Boulangist), 3,600; Latent (Republican), 3,214. In the fifth Seine district Naquet (Boulangist) received 4,830 votes and Bourvoisville (ougoing Republican) 4,745.

In the eighth district Marin (Conservative and Boulangist) defeated the well-known Deputy Peasey.

In the fourth district Barodet and Chassang (Republicans) defeated Menorval and Thiesse (Boulangists).

In the ninth district Emile Ferry defeated Berry (Conservative).

The total returns for Paris show the election of 22 Republicans and 14 Boulangists. Among the former are MM. Lockroy, Millerand, Dreyfus, Lanesan, Raspail and Marnet-Lyon. Among the Boulangists are Dr. Mery; who defeated M. Baly, and M. Sena, who defeated ex-Minister Herschell.

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The boulangards were animated this evening. Crowds paraded the streets shouting partisan cries. Mounted guards kept the people moving.

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Returns from 153 districts show the election of 108 Republicans and 45 anti-Republicans. It is reported that a split has occurred between Boulanger and Count Dillon because of the former's assertion that the bargain with the Conservatives had caused a loss of seats to the Boulangists.

THE CZAR TO BE BULLDOZED. Prince Bismarck Playing Fast and Loose with Austria.

BERLIN, October 6.—Official telegraph say the Czar will start for Berlin on Thursday next. Mr. Schirck, chief of the Czar's secret police, passed through Berlin to-day on his way to Kiel. He is accompanied by the inspector of Imperial trains. The Czar's special train, once owned by the Empress Eugenie, lies at the station here, having come from Wirballen. There are swarms of Russian police here, at Kiel and at the stations along the proposed route. Russian troops lined the roads from Wirballen to Moscow.

The precautions taken far exceed those on the occasion of the former visit of the Czar, and are due to the intense fears of an attempt upon his life. The Czarina leaves Copenhagen October 12th for Koenigsberg, joining the Czar at some point on the homeward journey. Only Count Miotzet Wontzaw will accompany the Czar and his aides. Generals Tcheretne and Richter will accompany the Czar.

The Czar will accord Prince Bismarck an interview. The Czar will pass forty-eight hours between Potsdam and Berlin. Nothing is expected to result from this meeting with Bismarck. The Moscow newspapers ridicule the idea that the Czar will accept any conciliatory overtures unless they are well backed by solid cooperation.

BISMARCK'S DOUBLE GAME. An uneasy feeling appears to prevail in Austrian official circles, it being feared that the Chancellor is about to make a new move by offering to assist in restoring Russian dominance in Bulgaria as an inducement to draw the Czar from a French alliance. Prince Bismarck is suspected of playing a double game. It is thought that on the one hand he will threaten the Czar with a movement looking to the firm establishment of Bulgarian independence, while on the other he will offer an entente based on a proposal that Russia shall have a freer hand to deal with Bulgaria and intervene in Armenia.

It is certain that if the Czar received Bismarck's proposal coldly, recognition of Ferdinand by the Porte, the powers forming the triple alliance and England will be the immediate consequence. The Sultan has already agreed to recognize Ferdinand, and only awaits the visit of Emperor William before issuing a formal proclamation to that effect.

It is reported that Emperor William will remain two weeks at the Turkish capital. He will be accompanied by Count Herbert Bismarck. The length of the Emperor's visit is attributed to an intention to enquire into the condition of the Turkish army and to test the statement of German officers that the Porte is still able to maintain a standing army of 400,000 men.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY STRONG ENOUGH. St. PETERSBURG, October 6.—There has been no important increase recently in the effective force of the Russian army, nor have any measures been taken to meet an outbreak of hostilities. The resources of the Government are already sufficiently strong to provide for the country's security, far from what enterprises being contemplated.

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How to Cure Skin & Scalp Diseases with the CUTICURA REMEDIES. THE MOST DISTRESSING FORMS OF SKIN and scalp disease, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, are speedily, economically and permanently cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, when all other remedies and methods fail. CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from the best and most refined ingredients, internally cure every form of skin and blood disease from pimples to scurf. Sold every where. Price, CUTICURA, 75c; SOAP, 35c. Resolvent, \$1.50. Prepared by the FORTNA DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS. Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

between the two countries. The Russian national party, however, is trying to neutralize these efforts through dominant official influence and is also making an energetic campaign in the Slavophile newspapers. PARIS, October 6.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Journal des Debats* asserts that Prince Bismarck, in receiving the president of the Wood Workers' congress, said, "The foreign situation is so peaceful that you may set to work without the slightest fear. He was not always so. Not long ago England still hesitated whether to act as a mad bull or as a fat or chewing cud. To-day her resolution is taken, and I can assure you that the maintenance of peace is certain."

THE CROPS OF QUEBEC.

A Highly Satisfactory Report Sent out by the Provincial Department.

QUEBEC, October 5.—The Department of agriculture has sent out the following bulletin on the state of the crops to the end of September:—The fine warm weather during the last week of the month of August and the first three weeks of the month of September, has had the beneficial effect to mature our cereals, to allow to house them in good order and condition, and to dissipate the fears manifested in certain localities.

We may now therefore assert that, on the whole, this year, the crop of hay and of grains will be good, the only weak crop, on account of frost, being that of potatoes, which notwithstanding will yield more than the average, the damage caused in certain localities being compensated by the success in others. These statements, as may be seen by the return of the different agricultural products of this province, are fully confirmed.

Hay, very good. Wheat, good and plump, 20 to 30 bushels to the acre. Barley, good, 20 to 40 bushels to the acre. Oats, very good, 20 to 25 bushels to the acre. Rye good. Peas, good, 12 to 15 bushels per acre. Indian corn, fair. Potatoes, pretty fair. Root crops, very good. Tobacco, very good. Culture for silos, excellent. Fruits, not half the usual crop. Grass, plentiful. Meadows, extra good.

The month of September was beautifully pleasant till the 20th, when the equinoctial rains began, the last week being cloudy with a low temperature and frequent showers.

The Complaints of Petit Jurors. For some time past numerous complaints have been made by petit jurors of the accommodation furnished them. Every sitting of the Court of Queen's Bench has seen one or more complaints made by jurors until it has become an established feature of a term. An attempt is to be made to do away with this, the Quebec Government special committee pointed Mr. H. J. Cloran as being justly entitled to proceed to investigate the working of the jury system elsewhere. Mr. Cloran stated that the appointment has been made owing to the very large number of complaints and recommendations made by the court, sheriff, jurors and press. Mr. Cloran

FOR THE TRUE WITNESS TAKE UP THY CROSS

Take up the Cross, low at thy feet, 'Tis thine, 'tis I who placed it there; 'Tis needful thou shouldst feel its weight, And with Me thou shalt ever share.

URIEL:

Or, the Chapel of the Holy Angels.

By Sister Mary Raphael (Miss Drane).

CHAPTER XXIV Continued.

They seldom or never left him alone, unless it were at times when he called to the child in all his years loved to cherish and remember. Sometimes he liked to have them all around him, his brothers and sisters, as he called the four; and though he could not speak for long together, he would look from one to another with his sweet kind smile, and tell them again and again how glad he was to have them with him.

One day when the others were away, and Julian was sitting alone with Uriel, he remarked that the latter was looking grave and thoughtful, with an expression on his face more nearly resembling anxiety than he had been used to see there.

"Why not?" said Uriel. "Why, if Geoffrey has anything to say, can't he say it?" "Ab, you don't know him yet, if you say that," said Julian; "his diffidence in himself, or whatever you like to call it, is just monstrous. He would as soon or sooner think of aspriting to the hand of an empress."

Uriel: "my boy, You know, I have left you and Julian his guardians. You'll make him a brave, true man, like yourself, Geoffrey; that is all I care for."

"I will do my best," said Geoffrey, falling back on the old familiar phrase, "and Julian will do his. In Julian's hands he can't go wrong; he will remain true to me."

"But I want him to be in your hands, Geoffrey," said Uriel; "I want you to make him a strong, true, honest man. Julian is a thorough good fellow, no one knows that better than I do, but the hand that is to form my little Uriel's character must be that of a true man, Geoffrey."

"I'll do my best," said Geoffrey, looking at the man before him with a curious, rather, perhaps, by-and-by, you see-I am thinking of going to Manitoba. "Going to Jericho, you may as well say," said Uriel; "now put all that out of your head, and listen to me, Geoffrey. See here, now, when are you going to speak to Aurelia?"

speaking, and at a gesture from Uriel had resumed standing, and had heard her last words.

"Now, heaven be praised that you understand another's heart," said Uriel, sinking back on his couch, as one whose heart was relieved of a heavy weight. "My last earthly wish is granted, and now I can die happy."

Uriel Pendragon lived about three weeks after the event we have recorded. In the prospect of his sister's future marriage with Geoffrey Houghton he saw the fulfillment of all his hopes, and a security both for her happiness and the guardianship of his little Uriel. His only wish was, as he said, to give thanks to God and the angels.

As to Geoffrey and Aurelia, their great joy came to them sobered and chastened by the thought of their coming sorrow. Their long wooing, if we may call it such, had been but little after the fashion of the world; and its happy issue could never be disconnected in their minds with the memory of the last week, the last days of Uriel's earthly existence. The solemn sweetness of those last days entered into both their hearts, and knit them close to one another.

CATHOLICITY IN AUSTRALIA.

The Early Struggle of Exiled Irishmen in That Far Off Land.

Christian Mission Hardships - The First Catholic Priest Impostioned and Sent Back to England by Religious Bigots.

When Great Britain sent out her first cargo of convicts to Australia it never entered the idea of that enlightened power that such an attendant as a minister of religion might be wanted, and as Mr. Marshall says in his book on "Christian Missions": "The first ship which bore away its freight of despair, bruised hearts, and woeful memories, and fearful expectations, would have left the shores of England without even a solitary minister of religion but for one individual. The civil authorities had deemed their work complete when they had given the signal to raise the anchor and unloose the sails; the rest was no concern of theirs; he adds something more extraordinary and more to our purpose still."

Among the emigrants to the new continent were some of those children of Ireland whom Providence seems to have dispersed through all the homes of the Saxon race; they might one day rekindle among them the light of faith, which their own long misfortunes have never been able to quench, and they carried the first fruitful seeds of the ever-blooming tree of the Church.

This first Catholic priest was the Rev. Fr. Flynn, on whom the Holy See had conferred the title of archpriest, with power to administer Confirmation. Arrived at Sydney in 1818, he did much good there in a short time. Mr. Marshall has told us how the colonial authorities treated him.

But a circumstance, not mentioned in this clever author's work on "Missions," shows us what were those Irish exiles whom the great had come to serve and direct in his spiritual capacity. When suddenly carried off to prison he left the Blessed Sacrament in their little church at Sydney. There the faithful, who followed his departure, as large number as could manage to offer their prayers to God and look for consolation in their affliction. The visible priest had been snatched away from them; the Archpriest of souls, Christ, remained.

Heaven-Blessed Marriages.

The fact of Catholics usually numbering more in family than Protestants has often been noted. The disparity seems greatest in the New England states, where the sturdy sons of Ireland are supplanting the relatively small number of the descendants of the Puritans who are left.

With equal confidence we assert that Catholics look with horror upon infanticide and all kindred crimes whereby the grand purposes of marriage are defeated or distorted, while many others, at most, only mildly disapprove them in theory while practically they are fostered. With that much wanted civilization of which we hear so much from his apostles at the present day in the ascendancy it seems the increase of population would indeed be small. The other view of the question suggests that there is a blessing from God attached to the Catholic marriage which is lacking in the marriage of Protestants.

With Catholics the uniting of man and woman as one has all the solemn dignity of the divinely instituted sacrament that it is, and that our Lord made it when on earth. The Church imparts her solemn benediction to the couple, and children are always welcomed by the Catholic parents as blessings sent from God.

Campeachy Devastated. CITY OF MEXICO, October 2.—There is an indentation in the state of Campeachy formed by Laguna Lake, which is separated from the Gulf of Mexico by several islands, the largest of which is the Island of Dal Gomez. This island is populated, there being several towns there, the largest of which is Carman. The cyclone struck the coast of Campeachy on the 19th, and a gale from that date until the 21st, with drenching rain, devastated the seaboard of the peninsula.

A Pastor's Double Life.

CHICAGO, October 1.—A Canadian pastor's double life was brought to light by the police last evening. At the Army of the Reverend gentleman, Frederick T. McLeod by name walked the floor of a cell detained on charges of adultery and bigamy. In another cell was his alleged wife, her eyes red with tears and her hair in her arms. Mr. and Mrs. McLeod were arrested at their home by warrants sworn out by Mrs. Mary McLeod, of Central Economy, N.B.

Eight Wreckers Lost.

PORT BURWELL, Ont., October 1.—The schooner Erie Wave went ashore below Clear Creek some ten days ago. A wrecking party was organized to get the stranded vessel off. They had succeeded in getting her off some distance from the shore, where she would float, last evening, intending to get a tug and to tow her into harbor here this morning. A heavy gale sprang up last evening, and word was received here this morning that the schooner had capsized during the night, and that out of eleven on board of her eight were drowned. The names of the victims are: Capt. Thomas Safford, Robert Marlatt, Edward Soper, George Bell and four others from Clear Creek, names unknown. The names of the three who succeeded in swimming ashore are: Thomas Baker and Scharis Vaughan, of this place, and Joseph Crawford, of Clear Creek. The sad intelligence has cast a gloom over the entire locality.

SALESMEN WANTED

To handle my thoroughly reliable Nursery Stock. I engage men on salary or liberal commission. Previous experience guaranteed. Outfit free. Previous experience not required. Write to O. L. YATES, Nurseryman, Rochester, N.Y. Mention this Paper.



A NATURAL REMEDY FOR Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Intemperance, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

This medicine has a direct action upon the nerves, driving out irritability and increasing the flow and power of the blood. It is perfectly harmless and leaves no unpleasant effects.

Our PAMPHLET for sufferers of nervous disease will be sent FREE to any address, and FOUR patients can also obtain this medicine FREE of charge from us.

TO PARENTS!

Never neglect the health of your Children during the Summer season. If they suffer from Cough, Diarrhoea, or Teething Pains, use Dr. CODRER'S INFANTS' SYRUP, and you will give them immediate relief.

COLLEGE OF NOTRE DAME DES NEIGES, MONTREAL. The re-opening of Classes in this special institution for boys, from the age of five to twelve years, will take place on Tuesday, the 3rd of September next.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, SUPERIOR COURT. In the case of ELIZABETH GUERIN, Plaintiff, vs. FRANCOIS NAVIER, Defendant. Judgment of the Court of the District of Montreal, in the case of the above named parties, is hereby affirmed.

MERCER, BEAUSOLEIL, CLOUET & LAURENCEAU, Attorneys for Plaintiff. Montreal, Sept. 16th, 1889.

DRUNKARDS

may not be aware that intemperance in drink is just as readily cured as any other disease which medicine can reach. We are not here to cure you, but to tell you if you happen to be a victim of this habit, and wish to get rid of it, we will desire of your habit, you can do so if you will.

Pfiel's Antidote for Alcoholism.

Ordinarily one bottle is sufficient to enact a positive cure in from three to five days, and a comparatively trifling outlay of \$1 per bottle. No one that will readily hesitate to try it. We guarantee the result. For sale by all druggists. On receipt of this we will forward a half dozen to any part of the United States and Canada. Charges prepaid. Send for circular.

Pfiel & Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 155 N. 2d Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

SALESMEN WANTED

to act as for the sale of Nursery Stock. Steady employment guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Apply at once, stating age. (Refer to this paper.) Chase Brothers' Co., Colborne, Ont.

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TREATED FREE. Positively Cured with our Natural Vegetable Remedies. For the cure of Dropsy, we have a special method. From first dose symptoms disappear. Send for FREE BOOK of all particulars. We will send you a FREE COPY of our "TEN DAYS' TREATMENT" of Dropsy, if you will send us your name and address. Write to H. GREEN & SONS, ATLANTA, GA.

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EVERYBODY

Should keep a box of MCGALE'S PILLS in the home. They are carefully prepared from the Best materials, and contain nothing injurious. An Anti-Bilious Pill, they were never equaled. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE—25 cents per box. DETECTIVES. We want a man in every city, town, or village, locally as special private Detective. Experience not required. Particulars free. T. S. DETECTIVE BUREAU, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR AND ABOUT WOMEN.

Marrying a Man to Reform Him—The Folly of It—Dresses That Wear for Twelve Years—A Woman Lawyer in Wisconsin—When Girls Should be Silent.

Don't MARRY HIM to Reform Him. Don't marry a man to reform him! To God and your own self be true.

No matter how fervent his pleadings, Be not by his promises led. If he can't be a man while a woman, He'll never be one when he's wed.

Don't marry a man to reform him—To repent it, alas, when too late; The mission of wives least successful; In the making of crooked limbs straight.

There's many a maiden has tried it, And proved it a failure at last; Better tread your life's pathway alone, dear, Than wed with a lover that's "fast."

Mankind's much the same the world over; When exceptions you'll find are but few; When the rule is defeat and disaster, The chances are great against you.

Don't trust your bright hopes for the future, The beautiful crown of your youth, To the keeping of him who holds lightly His fair name of honor and truth.

To "honor and love" you must promise; Don't pledge what you cannot fulfill; If he'll have no respect for himself, dear, Most surely you, then, never will.

'Tis told us the crown of a woman Is as hard as the blow of a man, And the world will be better when women Frown on error as hard as they can.

Make virtue the pride of your favor; Place wrong doing under a ban; And let him who would win you and wed you Prove himself in full measure a man!

Dresses That Wear for Twelve Years. In Wales the country people collect the wool for their garments themselves from the blackberry bushes, gorse, and hedgerows.

When Girls Should be Silent. Would a well-bred girl, possessed of any feeling whatever, possessed of the slightest sensibility or sense, divulge the fact that she had refused him?

A Woman Lawyer in Wisconsin. A crowd of men and women filled the Supreme Court room at Madison, Wis., recently, piqued with curiosity to see and hear the first woman lawyer who ever appeared before the Supreme Tribunal of that State.

A Little Roman Girl Buried for Centuries With Her Doll. In May last the workmen who were digging the foundation for the new law courts in Rome, discovered a sarcophagus buried 30 feet below the surface.

With the skeleton of a young girl, says the Youth's Companion, with the remains of the linen in which she had been wrapped, and some brown leaves from the myrtle wreath with which, emblematic of her youth, she had been crowned in death.

On her hands were four rings, of which one was the double betrothal ring of plain gold, and another with Eileuth, the name of her betrothed, engraved upon it.

But what is most strange, as being almost unique, was a doll of oak wood, beautifully carved, the joints articulated so that the legs and arms and hands move on sockets, and the hands and feet deftly out with small and delicate nails.

On the outside of the sarcophagus was sculptured her name, Tryphana Orperia, and a touching scene, doubtless faithfully representing her parting with her parents.

It seems but yesterday, so natural is the scene, and yet it was nearly eighteen centuries ago that these stricken parents laid so tenderly away their dearly beloved daughter, with her ornaments and her doll.

Something About Shoes. A woman who understands the economy of dress will never buy a cheap pair of shoes. No poorer investment can be made, for besides giving out in shorter time than a first-class article, it will look shabby and worn long before it should be so.

to those made of French kid, which every little bruise and touch turns purple. A rule observed by many women, and a good one it proves, too, is never to wear a street shoe in the house.

Another sensible custom is to reserve a pair of boots for wet weather wear, leaving them to rest in a comfortable bag between times. Nothing tells against the beauty of footgear so much as getting it wet, and even with rubber no amount of diligence will prevent the dampness of the skirts reaching the ankles.

Shoes should be removed immediately on arriving at home, the dust and soil wiped away with a clean, soft rag, and then they should be placed together in a separate pocket of the shoe-bag until wanted again.

Italian Women Use Peach Leaves for Condiments and Medicines. Italian women have been collecting peach leaves in South Brooklyn during the past few weeks, their object being to concoct out of the dried leaves a tonic, which may be used either with food or as medicine.

"I don't know how old this custom is," said Mr. L. Brignardello, an Italian interpreter, to me yesterday. "but it is certain that many generations of Southern Italian women practice it."

"In almost every country there are persons who believe in the curative powers of certain roots and plants, and in Southern Italy especially, such believers are, and always have been, very numerous. As to the peach leaves, I don't know exactly how the medicine or tonic is made out of them."

From other sources I learned that these Italian women make many strengthening drinks and drugs from various roots and plants, and are thus ready at a moment's notice to administer a dose of home-made medicine to any members of their families who may be in need of it.

Yesterday morning Tenner entered the publishing house of Henry Holt & Co., in West Twenty-third street, and asked Mr. Chaas Holt to cash a cheque for \$25 signed "D. Appleton & Co."

The publisher, who had recognized the signature of the man he had read, and detained him until a messenger returned with a policeman, who arrested Tenner and took him to police headquarters.

When Peppin drove out the Lombards, we are expressly told that he made restitution to the Church and the Commonwealth of the city of Rome of the territory that had been wrongfully taken from them by the Lombards.

When Britain was a mixture of swamp and forest and while the painted savages wandered and fought, the Vicar of Christ was a temporal prince. If there he any property sacred upon this earth the patrimony of the Church is pre-eminently sacred.

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The whole matter is a very simple thing, and people will be rather astonished if we succeed; in fact I have been astonished myself at the success so far.

"Do you really mean that it will form a motive power for large ocean-going steamers, Mr. Davis?"

"If we can move locomotives with brains there will be no limit to its power, for it is accumulative as the machine goes on."

"What about the expense as compared with steam?"

"There will be no comparison at all, because whilst the engine is in motion it is gathering its food."

"And what about the duty of controlling such a powerful machine?"

"Just so easy that a child can handle it, and yet be no difficulty and no danger, and only one person will be required on duty at once."

Mr. Davis has invented an automatic chair for invalids, seaside or exhibition purposes. The chair is driven by a small electric motor completely under control of the person sitting in it.

It is now undergoing a general test, and is expected to be on the market by Christmas. Mr. Davis is conducting this invention himself.

A Recent Capital Society Favorite Comes to Grief in New York. NEW YORK, October 3.—On Thursday evening last a well-dressed and well-educated young man drove up to the Century club in a cab, and presenting to the manager a note bearing the signature of Mr. L. D. Messick, editor of the Sun, asked for five cash for a cheque for \$40 on the North River bank, which also bore Mr. Messick's name.

The manager cashed the cheque. The signature on it and on the note which accompanied it proved to be forgeries. It was then discovered that the same glib young man had obtained \$75 under exactly similar circumstances from a wealthy stockholder of the Forum.

This gentleman had been so struck with the appearance and manner of the young man that he had entertained him at dinner. Several other swindles perpetrated by this young man, who, in several instances, had given his name as W. O. Tenner, were also discovered, and detectives were detailed to make search for him.

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THE TEMPORAL POWER

The Pope Claims His Dominions by Titles Such as no Other Sovereign Can Show.

The Church and the State—The Pontiff as Divine and Human—An Able Statement and Established Facts.

One of the most interesting and valuable historical reviews of the Pope's temporal power, which have been published for many years, was the paper read by Mr. W. J. Sparrow, L.L.D., at the conference of the Catholic Young Men's Society of England, in Hull, on August 5th, before a large audience of representative clergy and laity.

The following is the most important portion of this address:

For 300 years the Christians continued to be the most loyal of the subjects of the empire, and in all things lawful to render obedience to the Emperor of Rome. But from the time when Constantine removed the seat of the empire to Constantinople, there never reigned in Rome a temporal prince to whom the Pope owed a permanent allegiance.

From that moment God liberated His Church. The donation of Constantine, as it is called, does not mean, as is generally supposed, a deed of gift, a formally signed piece of parchment, nor any other charter; it consisted in the fact that, moved by God, the Emperor Constantine, departed from Rome to Constantinople, and removed the seat of the Roman Empire to the latter city.

It is sometimes urged that Rome was included in the Empire of the Greek Emperors and appeared in the list of territories subject to their sway; but although it may have been so described by courtly sycophants, and although the Emperors may have called themselves monarchs of a domain which included Rome within its ambit, yet in truth and in fact, Rome enjoyed complete independence under the Roman Pontiff from the time when Constantine departed from Italy.

A not widely dissimilar state of facts existed in the case of our own country [England]. Britain was included in the Roman Empire, and the Roman Emperors professed to regard it as part of the land over which they exercised dominion long after the last of the Roman legions had departed from its shores, and nevertheless, all historians agree that from that moment Britain became independent.

Why should any one then hesitate to apply the same principles of reasoning to the city of Rome? Rome itself was saved from the barbarians, both Goth and Hun, only by the fortitude of its Bishops, who turned back Attila and Genseric when in sight of its walls. We find this fact—that is, the independence of the Roman Pontiff—recognized again and again in the history of the world.

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1889, rulers of the Kingdom of Italy dare not grant to the people the right of voting, their Parliament inflected by an insignificant minority of the nation, and the reason for this miserable mockery of freedom is, as they themselves admit, the intense Catholicity of the great mass of the community.

The rest of Italy are Catholics to their hearts' core, and were they allowed to press their wishes, were they but entrusted with a constitution like England or America, they would speedily sweep out the swarm of infidels and renegades who are masquerading as the representatives of the Italian people.

But even if the facts were the reverse of what they are, it is probably the first time in the history of the world that the desire of a robber for the goods of his victim was solemnly regarded as a justification of the robbery.

The inhabitants of the Papal States were well contented with their lot, as indeed they had good reason to be. A revolution may be lawful under certain circumstances. If the people find their rulers acting in such a way as to involve in fact the moral and social existence of the State, the people in self-defence are justified in protecting themselves.

And so has the Church judged again and again; but not only was there no justification for a revolution in the Papal States, but in fact there was no revolution. By force, by the guile and arms of foreigners was the Holy Father deprived of his dominions.

But this is no new or strange experience. Nine times has the city of Rome been in the hands of usurpers. Thirty Popes have been compelled to leave Rome; four were imprisoned; seven resigned to exile at Avignon; four were unable even to visit the Eternal City.

There has hardly been a century during which the Papal dominions have not been reformed, dismantled or usurped. The Temporal Sovereignty, as history teaches us, is always being assailed, but history also teaches us it is invariably restored. Nowhere is the marvellous manner of Providence shown more clearly than in the story of these restorations. The hands used to do this service have often been the most unlikely, humanly speaking, for the purpose.

Often has the Pope been restored by those who, judging by the world's standard of reason and policy, were most interested in his destruction.

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Irish Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED. GROSSIN—BOURKE—Sept. 12, at St. Patrick's church, Cork, P. Bouch, the youngest son of Denis Grossin, P. Bourke, P. Muller, son of Katie Marie, eldest daughter of John Bourke, Shanallymore.

COSTELLO—FREWEN—August 28, at the Dominican church, Limerick, by the Rev. M. Ryan, C.C. of Oola, assisted by the Rev. M. Ryan, M. Burch, cousin of the bride, Richard L. Costello, P. Frewen, P. Muller, son of Katie Marie, eldest daughter of John Bourke, Shanallymore.

ENNIS—BRAZIL—September 4, at St. Patrick's, Monkstown, county Dublin, Edward H. Ennis, Barrister-at-law, Dublin, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Simon J. Brazil, of Kingstown.

HOOBY—BURGESS—September 5, at the pro-Cathedral, Marlborough street, Dublin, Patrick Joseph, eldest son of the late Martin Hoozy, to Teresa, eldest daughter of the late R. H. Burgess, both of Dublin.

MOORE—COCHRANE—Sept. 12, at St. Stephen's church, Dublin, the Rev. William Richard Moore, B.A., Rector of Carrick of Shannon, son of William M. Moore, Solicitor, Waterloo road, Dublin, to Lily Darcy, eldest daughter of the late Gore Gregory Cochrane, of Dromard, county Fermanagh.

O'DONNELL—FRANCE—At the parish church, Bally-Cork, Mr. Francis, third son of Francis O'Donnel, Constable, to Kathleen Charlotte, younger daughter of Stephen F. France, Ballycork.

ROUGHAN—O'ROURKE—Sept. 1, at Killargue chapel, Patrick Roughan, Carney county Sligo, to Bridget, daughter of Hugh O'Rourke, Aghavilla, Carrigallen, county Leitrim.

SEATER—STAFFORD—Sept. 4, at the church of Saint Michael, North Anne street, Dublin, by the Rev. Father Dudley, O.C., Nicholas James Seater, eldest son of James Seater, Hamilton Arms Hotel, Balbriggan, to Mary Josephine, eldest daughter of Laurence Stafford of Baldoyle, 40 East Arran street, Dublin.

SWENNEY—MCBRIDE—September 4, at Saint Finian's church, Falcarragh, P. J. Swenney, Constabulary, Tyrone, to Bridget McBride, youngest daughter of Manus McBride, merchant, Falcarragh.



This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low cost, short weight, "um" or phosphate powders.

ANOTHER STEAMSHIP LOST. The Geographique meets the Cynthia and Montreal's Fate—Run Down off St. Pierre.

St. Pierre Miquelon, Oct. 3.—The steamship Geographique, Capt. Paussett, was run into off these islands this morning by a sailing vessel and so badly damaged that she sank in a few minutes.

THE NEWS IN THIS CITY. Navigation this year on the St. Lawrence has been accompanied by a greater number of accidents than is furnished by any year heretofore.

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According to the despatches received, the ship at once began to sink. Captain Paussett ordered on the boats and, as it proved, none too soon, for in a few minutes the vessel sank.

There are still fourteen men unaccounted for, but a later despatch announces that the boats in which they were in have also been picked up by salvagers.

Nothing is known about the vessel with which the ill-fated Geographique came into contact.

The Geographique was a three-masted, schooner-rigged steamer of 1608 tons register, and was considered a very good boat by cattle shippers.

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wrecked barque, as well as some of the steamer's people, took to one of the large boats, and the mate of the steamer, with part of the crew, took to another.

The crew of the mate's boat rowed toward St. Pierre and kept a sharp lookout all day, but not until toward evening was any sail sighted.

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Two boatsloads of the Geographique victims rescued. St. John, N. B., October 7.—The barque Petitody, which arrived at Dalhousie, N. B., to-day, had on board the captain and eleven men of the barque Minnie Swift, of Matland, N. S., which was run down by the steamer Geographique on October 2, off St. Pierre.

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Smith wrote the captain a note requesting him to run over to Kingston, Jamaica, and ask the American consul to send aid, but he had discharged nearly all his ballast and could not sail until Monday evening.

On the 20th the British man-of-war Forward arrived and was ordered to remain until relieved by the United States steamship Gallena.

THE CONNECTICUT GUARDS. Shooting the Rapids. Friday morning dawned much more threateningly than the morning before, and one look at the sky banished all hope of a pleasant day.

PARADE OF THE FIRE BRIGADE. Yes, Montreal has a first-class brigade; if men of commanding physique, superb horses of great strength and spirit, and a more than ordinary perfect equipment, can make a good brigade.

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" PERSIAN LOTION "



For whitening the complexion, imparting or preserving its sunny hue, or removing freckles, the mask and other spots on the skin, and for removing pimples and all other eruptions.

The PERSIAN LOTION is a bona fide preparation, of quite of its kind. It is a true specific for the skin.

S. LACHANCE, proprietor, 1532 and 1540 St. Catherine St., Montreal.

COMMERCIAL.

MONTEAL MARKET QUOTATIONS.

FLOUR, GRAIN, &c.

Flour.—Receipts during the past week were 29,940 bbls, against 26,338 bbls for the week previous.

Wheat.—Receipts during the past week were 15,955 bushels against 15,822 bushels the week previous.

Corn.—Receipts for the week were 248,272 bush, against 247,386 bush the week previous.

Oats.—Receipts for the week were 8,476 bushels against 7,135 bushels the week previous.

Barley.—Receipts during the week were 500 bushels against 1000 bushels the week previous.

Butter.—Receipts during the past week were 2,402 pkgs, against 2,250 for the week previous.

Cheese.—Receipts during the past week were 27,461 boxes, against 26,877 boxes for the week previous.

Lard.—Receipts for the week were large, amounting to 3,440 bbls, but they were chiefly on through shipment.

Pork.—Receipts during the past week were 27,461 boxes, against 26,877 boxes for the week previous.

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COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Eggs.—Receipts during the past week were 568 pkgs. Since our last issue sales were made at 15c to 17c, gradually advancing to 17c and 18c.

Maple Syrup.—New extracted honey, 11c to 12c; imitation goods 9c to 10c.

Fruit.—Receipts of fall fruit are said to be pretty well over, although a few cars were received yesterday and to-day.

Oranges.—The market is steady, with sales of Jamaica at \$7.50 to \$8 per bbl, and box oranges at \$5 to \$5.50.

Apples.—Receipts of fall fruit are said to be pretty well over, although a few cars were received yesterday and to-day.

Walnuts.—Receipts of fall fruit are said to be pretty well over, although a few cars were received yesterday and to-day.

Almonds.—Receipts of fall fruit are said to be pretty well over, although a few cars were received yesterday and to-day.

Strawberries.—Market firm at \$8 to \$9 per bbl for Cape Cod.

Cocoa-nuts.—Prices are firm at \$5.

Onions.—Sales of 5,000 small crates of Spanish onions were made at 60c to 70c.

Peas.—Receipts during the past week were 15,955 bushels against 15,822 bushels the week previous.

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CARSLEY'S COLUMN.

You want a good and useful pair of gloves for ladies or children, then patronize S. Carsley's.

\$20,000 worth of choice, fresh, elastic, perfectly fitting gloves are being offered at S. Carsley's at very low prices.

Buy! Buy! Buy gloves at S. Carsley's; always the best value in the city.

WHITE SHIRTS, WHITE SHIRTS, WHITE SHIRTS, WHITE SHIRTS, WHITE SHIRTS, WHITE SHIRTS.

In all styles, with Unifs or Bands, open Front or Back, Collar attached or Neckband, in all sizes, from 14 up to 18 inches.

MEN'S NECKTIES, MEN'S NECKTIES, MEN'S NECKTIES, MEN'S NECKTIES, MEN'S NECKTIES, MEN'S NECKTIES.

The largest and best stock of Neckties, in latest patterns and styles, prices are the very lowest.

Good Satin Ties, only 15c, Large assortment, only 18c, Choice line, all colors, only 25c.

MEN'S GLOVES, MEN'S GLOVES, MEN'S GLOVES, MEN'S GLOVES, MEN'S GLOVES, MEN'S GLOVES.

A special line of 2-Button Kid Gloves in Tan and assorted Browns, stitched backs, only 75c pair.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY, MEN'S UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY, MEN'S UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY, MEN'S UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY.

PINE TUSCAN NET, PINE TUSCAN NET, PINE TUSCAN NET, PINE TUSCAN NET, PINE TUSCAN NET, PINE TUSCAN NET.

FOR EVENING DRESSES, FOR EVENING DRESSES, FOR EVENING DRESSES, FOR EVENING DRESSES, FOR EVENING DRESSES, FOR EVENING DRESSES.

IN ALL COLORS, IN ALL COLORS, IN ALL COLORS, IN ALL COLORS, IN ALL COLORS, IN ALL COLORS.

Makes a handsome Evening Costume, drapes well, rich in design and coloring.

ELEGANT EVENING DRESSES, ELEGANT EVENING DRESSES, ELEGANT EVENING DRESSES, ELEGANT EVENING DRESSES, ELEGANT EVENING DRESSES.

OF CREPE DE CHINE, OF CREPE DE CHINE, OF CREPE DE CHINE, OF CREPE DE CHINE, OF CREPE DE CHINE, OF CREPE DE CHINE.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY, MEN'S UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY, MEN'S UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY, MEN'S UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY.

Full stock received in every line, English Merino Half Hose, 1 1/2 pair, English Merino Underwear from 60c.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY, MEN'S UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY, MEN'S UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY, MEN'S UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY.

FOR EVENING DRESSES, FOR EVENING DRESSES, FOR EVENING DRESSES, FOR EVENING DRESSES, FOR EVENING DRESSES, FOR EVENING DRESSES.

PER YARD—55c—PER YARD, PER YARD—55c—PER YARD, PER YARD—55c—PER YARD, PER YARD—55c—PER YARD.

CREPE DE CHINE, CREPE DE CHINE, CREPE DE CHINE, CREPE DE CHINE, CREPE DE CHINE, CREPE DE CHINE.

Pale Blue, Cardinal, Nile Green, Cream, White, Pink, Black, and other evening shades.

PER YARD—FIFTY-FIVE—PER YARD, PER YARD—FIFTY-FIVE—PER YARD, PER YARD—FIFTY-FIVE—PER YARD, PER YARD—FIFTY-FIVE—PER YARD.

SELECTION OF PATTERNS, SELECTION OF PATTERNS, SELECTION OF PATTERNS, SELECTION OF PATTERNS, SELECTION OF PATTERNS, SELECTION OF PATTERNS.